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BEFORE THE ARIZONA CORPORATION COMMISSION

IN THE MATTER OF THE FORMAL COMPLAINT OF CHARLES J. DAINS AGAINST RIGBY WATER COMPANY

DOCKET NO. W-01808A-09-0137

RIGBY WATER COMPANY'S EXCEPTIONS TO RECOMMENDED OPINION AND ORDER

Pursuant to A.A.C. R14-3-110(B), Rigby Water Company respectfully submits the following exceptions to the Recommended Opinion and Order ("ROO") issued on March 1, 2011.

I. The ROO Should be Amended to Reflect the Evidence of Actual Construction Costs Adduced at the Hearing.

The ROO's conclusion that the refundable advance made by Complainant Mr. Charles J. Dains ("Mr. Dains Sr.") totaled \$236,988.68 is unfounded and not supported in the record. Construction on the Terra Ranchettes Mobile Estates ("Terra Ranchettes") was completed no later than July 31, 1997. [Trans. 48:23-25 (Mr. Charles D. Dains ("C.D. Dains")).] Mr. C.D. Dains admitted that in May of 1998, ten months after construction of

The pre-filed direct testimony of witnesses is referred to as "Pre-Filed Direct Testimony of ____," with following references to the page and line numbers of that pre-filed testimony. Testimony taken at the hearing shall be referred to as "Trans.," with following references to the page and line numbers of the referenced transcript. Hearing Exhibits shall be referred to as "Ex. __." Rigby's pre-filed exhibits, RWC 1 through RWC 14 were

the system in question was complete, Mr. Dains Sr. sent an itemization of actual construction costs to Rigby Water Company totaling 207,388.67. [Ex. RWC 13.] That itemization closely approximated the \$204,414.34 in construction costs detailed by Complainant's construction lender sometime near the end of construction. [Ex. RWC 14.] Complainant did not provide any evidence that it actually advanced or paid \$236,988.68 for the construction of the Terra Ranchettes water infrastructure. That figure is based entirely on a summary of estimated construction costs that required substantiation by Mr. Dains Sr, which was never provided. [Trans. 49:6-50:21 (C.D. Dains admitting that he had no checks showing any payments made and no invoices for any of the alleged construction costs); Trans. 75:16-23 (admitting that Complainant had not even attempted to obtain copies of invoices substantiating costs).] It also includes \$16,000 for purchase of the Tobin easement, an amount that was not a refundable advance under the parties agreement. [Ex. RWC 5, § 13 (developer "shall, at no cost to Utility, grant or cause to be granted to Utility, perpetual-rights-of-way and easements...").]

A.A.C. R14-2-406(D) provides that "[t]he aggregate refunds under this rule shall in no event exceed the total of the refundable advances in aid of construction." Subsection M of Rule 406 further provides that in instances where the mainline extension agreement is not approved by the Arizona Corporation Commission, "the <u>refundable advance</u> shall be immediately due and payable to the person making the advance." A.A.C. R14-2-406(M) (emphasis supplied). Under Commission rules, Rigby Water Company cannot be required to refund any amounts beyond the refundable advance actually provided by the developer. The ROO sets that amount approximately \$46,000 too high. If Rigby Water Company is ordered to repay Complainant, the amount to be repaid should be limited to \$164,127.24, an amount equal to Complainant's own post-construction itemization of actual construction costs of \$207,388.67, less the \$27,261.43 already refunded by Rigby Water Company to

admitted as part of hearing exhibit R-1, and are referred to by their RWC designation for clarity.

Complainant and the non-refundable \$16,000 allegedly expended by Mr. Dains Sr. to purchase the Tobin easement.

II. The ROO Should be Amended Because it Erroneously Shifts the Burden of Obtaining Construction Approvals From the Developer to the Utility.

The ROO erroneously concludes that Rigby Water Company should have independently obtained a copy of the Approval to Construct ("ATC") required for Commission approval of the mainline extension agreement from Maricopa County. In so doing, the ROO inappropriately shifts the burden of obtaining the ATC to Rigby Water Company. Mr. Dains Sr. was the developer of the Terra Ranchettes subdivision, including the water infrastructure. He was responsible under Arizona law, as well as the parties' agreements and recognized industry practice, to obtain all necessary permits and approvals. [See Ex. RWC 16 (March 19, 1985 letter from Rigby Water Company copied to Mr. Dains Sr. indicating that the developer was responsible for obtaining all necessary governmental approvals.]

Rather than recognize Complainant's contractual and legal obligations (or the negative impact abrogating those obligations will have on development practice), the ROO places the entire burden for compliance with all legal obligations, including those owed by the developer, on the utility. Under the reasoning of the ROO, utilities must now act as construction managers for developers within their Certificates of Convenience and Necessity. If a developer fails to meet any of its construction obligations related to water infrastructure, including those obligations imposed by other agencies' regulations, the utility must take affirmative steps to comply for the developer or to obtain information the developer should have provided, without any compensation and without any discernable limitation. Such a result is inappropriate, unsupportable and constitutes poor public policy.

In addition, the ROO's conclusion that Rigby Water Company could have obtained a copy of the ATC at issue to satisfy Commission filing requirements lacks evidentiary support. The ATC provided as a late-filed exhibit by Complainant was issued by Maricopa County in 1985, eleven years prior to the start of construction. [Ex. Dains 12.] By its own

terms, it expired one year after issuance unless construction had begun. [Id.] The only evidence of the continued validity of that ATC was an intra-agency memorandum dated May 2, 1996 indicating that the original ATC had been extended. [Dains 13.] Under the ROO's reasoning, Rigby Water Company was required to track down a memorandum from the Engineering Division of the Maricopa County Environmental Services Department to the Arizona State Real Estate Department to obtain confirmation that an ATC had been issued for the Terra Ranchettes project. Even if that were reasonable, which it is not as evidenced by Complainant's own failure to track down that memorandum until after the hearing in this matter, it is questionable that the intra-agency memorandum would meet Commission filing requirements, which require submission of an ATC. [See Ex. S-2 (Staff checklist).] Accordingly, the ROO should be amended to recognize that shifting the parties' allocation of responsibilities to the utility is unsupported and inappropriate.

III. The ROO Should be Revised to Address the Legal Effects of Complainant's Own Actions.

The ROO summarily dismisses the effects Complainant's own actions had with respect to the Commission's review and approval of the mainline extension agreement in question. [ROO, ¶ 104.] In doing so, the ROO ignores relevant Arizona law. Arizona law clearly precludes a party to a contract, who has frustrated another party's performance under that contract, from profiting from the failure of that condition. Williams v. Nall, 4 Ariz. App. 416, 420, 420 P.2d 988, 992 (1966) ("one who prevents performance of a contract may not complain of such nonperformance"); Johnson Int'l, Inc. v. City of Phoenix, 192 Ariz. 466, 471, 967 P.2d 607, 612 (App. 1998) ("A party to a contract cannot prevent the fulfillment of a condition precedent [or subsequent] and later rely on the failure of the condition to argue that no contract exists"); see also Holmes v. Graves, 83 Ariz. 174, 177-178, 318 P.2d 354, 356-57 to (1957) ("[s]tatutory provisions enacted for the benefit of individuals may be so far waived by those for whose benefit they were enacted that they are estopped to insist upon their protection"); 17A Am. Jur. 2d Contracts § 666 (2004) ("Impossibility that arises directly or even indirectly from the acts of the promisee [here,

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Complainant] is considered a sufficient excuse for the other party not performing, since one who prevents performance may not take advantage of the situation").

The ROO permits Mr. Dains Sr. (and his estate) to profit from his own misdeeds, when he should be precluded, as a matter of law, from benefiting from his own bad faith actions. Mr. Dains Sr. frustrated and prevented Rigby Water Company from obtaining Commission approval of the mainline extension agreement by refusing to supply the information required to obtain such approval, which he, as the developer, had the sole obligation to obtain and provide. [See, e.g., Pre-Filed Direct Testimony of F. Wilkinson at 6:15-24 (Mr. Wilkinson had to "hound Mr. Dains for nearly four years to even get the mainline extension agreement signed"); Pre-Filed Direct Testimony of F. Wilkinson at 13:22-14:2; see also Trans. 55:25-56:11 (Mr. Dains Jr. admitting that he has no documentation indicating the ATC was ever provided to Rigby Water Company).] Mr. C.D. Dains now seeks to take advantage of his and his father's own bad faith actions to extract additional payments from Rigby Water Company. Such bad faith should not be rewarded. Requiring Rigby Water Company to immediately pay Mr. Dains Sr.'s estate an amount equal to the funds Mr. Dains Sr. allegedly expended in installing the Terra Ranchettes infrastructure, after he frustrated compliance with the Commission's rules, would be grossly inequitable and inconsistent with the public interest.

IV. The ROO Disproportionately Penalizes Rigby Water Company For Conduct for Which Complainant Was Equally Culpable.

The ROO requires Rigby Water Company to refund \$209,727.25 to Complainant for an essentially ministerial error actually attributable to Complainant's own actions. As noted above, Mr. Dains Sr. failed to abide by his obligations under the mainline extension agreement. He then waited approximately ten years from the time that agreement was executed (and twelve years after Rigby Water Company began providing water service to Terra Ranchettes) to file a formal Complaint. During that time, Mr. Dains Sr. accepted the benefits of the agreement. [Pre-Filed Direct Testimony of F. Wilkinson at 9:13-13:2; Exhs. RWC 9, 10.] Moreover, Mr. C.D. Dains admitted that he and his father accounted for the

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cost of the water infrastructure in the cost of the lots themselves. [See Trans. 31:25-34:10 (Mr. C.D. Dains admitting that sale of lots in development recouped, at a minimum, \$1.6 million); Trans. 60:19-61:15 (lot prices were set before parties entered into Agreement and Mr. C.D. Dains anticipated making profit on lots).] Only when Mr. Dains Sr. (or his son) perceived that there was the opportunity to obtain a substantial windfall from Rigby Water Company did he file a formal Complaint. [See Trans. 66:24-67:15.] The ROO rewards that behavior by requiring Rigby Water Company to refund over \$200,000 to Mr. Dains Sr. for failure to comply with a ministerial checklist.

As Staff's sole witness testified, mainline extension agreements are reviewed for compliance with a checklist of Commission requirements. [Trans. 187:3-9; Ex. S-2 (checklist used by Staff).] If the agreement meets those requirements and the costs are approved by the Engineering Division, the agreement is approved. [Trans. 190:16-191:9.] As Mr. Wilkinson testified, Rigby Water Company's standard form of mainline extension agreement has been filed with and approved by the Commission on several other occasions without issue. [Pre-Filed Direct Testimony of F. Wilkinson at 14:9-15; Trans. 147:20-148:12 (agreement has been approved seven other times); 169:3-14 (same).] Staff confirmed that the mainline extension agreement at issue would have been approved had it been submitted with the supporting documentation withheld by Complainant. [Trans. 191:20-192:5.] Despite the ministerial nature of Rigby Water Company's alleged infraction (and Complainant's equal culpability), the ROO rewards Complainant with a double recovery. Such a result is unwarranted based on the record.

V. The Compliance Deadline Set in the ROO Should Be Extended.

The ROO directs Rigby Water Company to refund \$209,727.25 to Complainant within thirty days of the effective date of a Commission Decision in this matter. In the event the Commission decides in favor of Complainant, and given the state of the economy, the fact that Mr. Dains Sr. never made any actual cash advance to Rigby Water Company, and the financial status of Rigby Water Company as demonstrated in its annual reports on file with the Commission, this compliance deadline should be extended until at least thirty